

HOT WEATHER
MILK YOUR
ICE CREAM
WITH
MILKMAID
EVAPORATED
CREAM

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

J. MUMFORD
JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHER
All kinds of Photographs
Work done in latest style
Developing and Printing
Lenses & Spectacles
J. MUMFORD
QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL

No. 16,667.

號八十月七年三十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913.

廿六歲年二國民華中

PRICE, 25.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S

No. 4

OLD VAT
WHISKY

as supplied to the House
of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

POPULAR

ASAHI BEER



CONTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Hongkong, January 3, 1913.

THE SHARE CASE.

SETTLED IN CHAMBERS.

The action brought in the Supreme Court yesterday by W. H. Gaskell against J. F. Wright and T. W. Hornby, trading as Wright and Hornby, share brokers, has been settled in Chambers. The action was to recover a sum of \$2,352.43 being the balance alleged to be due from defendants in respect of money deposited with them and shares bought and sold, but when the case was opened Mr. P. C. Jenkin informed the court that on his advice the plaintiff had consented to withdraw the claim. Judgment was accordingly entered for defendants, with costs. There then remained a counter-claim by the defendants of \$408, which plaintiff defended.

This morning the defendants withdrew the counter-claim, and gave an undertaking not to press for the costs on the claim until the plaintiff's financial condition improves.

General Horace Porter once told the following: "In the mountains of New Hampshire I met one of the coloured troops driving a stage on a country route, and asked him his name. 'George Washington, sah,' was the answer. 'I said: 'That is a name that is well known to everybody in this country.' 'I reckon, sah, it ought to be. I've been drivin' head ever since de war.'"

This story is told of a well-known Impressionist artist. A man who had bought one of his paintings wished his opinion on the hanging of the picture, and invited him to dine. The artist expressed his approval of the background of the height at which the canvas was hung, pronounced the light favourable. Indeed, he said, there was only one particular in which he would suggest any change. "And what is that?" inquired his host solicitously. "Why," said the artist, "I should hang it the other side up. I always have."

CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal colic. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Give it to your children. It is quick to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by: Chemists and Storekeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MILKMAID

STERILIZED
NATURAL
MILK.



TRY IT ICED.

A Natural

Summer

Drink.

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERY STORES.

HOTELS

THE
STATION HOTEL,
NATHAN ROAD,
KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS,
BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

Tel. No. 1129, Tel. Address 'TRANSIT'.

Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1913.

WYNDHAM HOTEL,

29 WYNDHAM (FLOWER)

STREET.

LOCATION good for Hillside Society

and ONLY TWO MINUTES' WALK

FROM BUSINESS CENTRE.

Families, Residents and Tourists

made thoroughly comfortable.

Terms Moderate.

Run on First-class Lines.

Under the Personal Supervision of the

Proprietress.

M. S. HOY.

KINGSLERE HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill

district, overlooking the Botanical

Gardens and facing the Harbour.

Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously

fitted Bathrooms, Telephone and Electric

Fans.

Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms

throughout.

Telephone No. 1129.

Cable Address: 'Seachuan'.

A.B.U. Code 6th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1905.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

A

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EXCELLENT ROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS & LIGHT.

REASONABLE RATES.

Telephone 278.

H. HAYNES, Manager.

Hongkong, October 3, 1908.

BRASSIDE

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1911

£22,561,228.

Authorized Capital £2,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,600,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

Life Funds £3,899,114

Life & Annuity Funds £1,134,100

Sinking Fund Account £84,912

Revenue Fire branch £22,561,228

Life and Annuity £4,507,108

Branches £1,973,289

Revenue Marine Department £22,561,228

Other Receipts £430,193

£26,233,319

The Accumulative Funds of the various

Branches are separately invested, and, by

Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet

the claims under the respective Depart-

ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers, HONGKONG.

J. T. HAMILTON, GENERAL MANAGER

FOR THE EAST, TOKYO.

New Insurance Paid for £25,687,500

Outstanding Insurance amounts

to £228,553,320

Assets amount to £104,068,655

Surplus amounts to £17,838,788

Dividends to Policyholders

1910 £10,575,157

Total paid Policyholders 1910 £3,439,360

Total Expenses for 1910 £10,392,072

Gross earnings from Interest

and Rents for 1910 £21,646,628

Gross rate of Income from

Investments 1910 4.42%

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1912.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1380.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-

WARE IMPORTERS. Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers, Tin, Lead and

Foundry Cokes Importers. General Store-

keepers and Shipchangers Nos. 25 and

27, HING LON STREET, (2nd Street, west of

Central Market) Telephone No. 514.

Hongkong September 4, 1909.

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel where Living is a Real Pleasure.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

9.15 P.M. EVERY EVENING 9.15 P.M.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

MISS NORA MOORE

THE POPULAR SOPRANO, FROM SATURDAY, 12th JULY.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

For Positively The Last Week.

MISS CHINITA ZEREGA.

MISS ZEREGA will dance new items from her

repertoire during each evening.

7.15 P.M. PICTURES ONLY 7.15 P.M.

Hongkong, June 4, 1913.

THE EASTERN BAZAAR

(W. ASSOMULL & Co.)

Late of D'Aguilar Street HAVE REMOVED to Commodious premises at

No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

In addition to SILKS, DRAPERIES and a large variety of other Goods, an entirely

new line has been opened up in JEWELLERY.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Hongkong, June 12, 1913.

Mineral Water.

The Best Table Water.

Per Case 4 Dozen £5.00. BABY, Per Case 5 Dozen £3.00.

AGENTS: TOKYO HOTEL, 88A, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 16, 1913.

WING FAT CHEONG,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,

24A, Des Voeux Road Central.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

EVENING DRESS GOODS—

Court shoes, Dress Hosiery, Shirts etc.

ALSO.

ALL ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

OUTFITTING OF ALL DISPOSITIONS, QUALITY AND WORK-

MANSHIP BY THE MOST EXPERIENCED CUTTERS GUARANTEED.

845

OUR BREAD

PERFECTION.

CAKES & PASTRY

PAR EXCELLENCE

TIFFINS, DINNERS & REFRESHMENTS THE BEST.

ALEXANDRA CAFE CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1913.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

196

PEAK HOTEL

ADJACENT TO THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPENS to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in

Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the harbour and adjacent

Island for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Telegraph Add—peaceful

Town Office. 4, Des Voeux Road.

622

GRAND HOTEL

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, REFRESHMENTS, ACCOMMODATION

AND CLEANLINESS.

CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS THROUGHOUT.

F. REICHERMANN, Proprietor.

7

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

An Ideal Family Hotel where Living is a Real Pleasure.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. CONVENIENTLY SITUATED. ALL MODERN COMFORT

Noted for its First Class Cuisine and Perfection of Service.

Under the Personal Management of O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS—GRAND

Hongkong

Telephone No. 819

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

VICTORIA

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

The Standard of Excellence.

The claims made for merit in other preparations find their realization alone

in the superior merit of our

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

THE

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

A CHOICE SELECTION

FRY'S KING GEORGE V.

AND QUEEN MARY

CHOCOLATES

CADBURY'S IMPERIAL CHOCOLATES

A SPECIALITY

FRESH HOME-MADE CHOCOLATES

Weismann, Limited.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

Cadbury

The Mark of Purity.

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the

highest grade of nutritive cocoa present on

the market; it fully maintains its high repu-

tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and

is second to none in any respect whatsoever."

Medical Magazine, March, 1912.

CADBURY'S

CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 17, 1904.

10

Macgregor's

V.O.S.

Finest Quality

Scotch Whisky

MACGREGOR, CALDBECK & CO.

LONDON & GLASGOW

SOLE AGENTS

11

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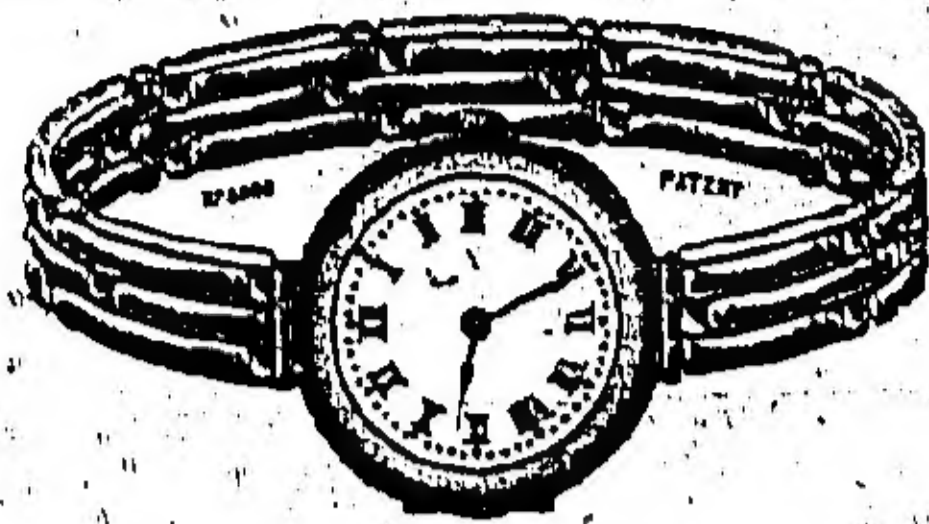
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INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,
LADY'S GOLD WATCH BRACELETS IN LARGE VARIETY



ENGLISH SILVERWARE.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

No. 47, 48 and 49, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL
MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL.
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager,
Hongkong, August 12, 1908.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

ICE HOUSE STREET,

BRANCH OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Fashionable Xmas and New Year Cards.

LATEST SELECT VIEWS OF HONGKONG AND CANTON.

SHOPPING MADE EASY.

THE STORE FOR EVERYONE

THE QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL CO.

AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

ONE OF OUR SPECIALITIES:

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & EXPERIENCED CUTTERS.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

High Standard of Quality.

Cheapest Store in the East.

Queen's Road Central: The Old Supreme Court. Telephone 1450.
Hongkong, June 10, 1913.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

UNDERTAKES

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPECT-
USES, WINE LABELS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

68 years' experience from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

8, Wyndham Street.

European Supervision

Moderate Price.

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach, or intestines, fever with
its lullaxations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, LTD., "FRUIT SALT" WORK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SHIMA, OCHI, MITSUBI, TO-
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,
KANADA, NAKAMURA, SANO,
SHINNEW AND KAWAYAMADA
Collieries.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO, & OYUBARI
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO
BRANCH OFFICES—
Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,
Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama,
Nagoya, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Hankow.

Tel. Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Code—A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing &
Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macondray &
Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co
Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
HONGKONG.

NOTICE

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company
regrets to announce the RESIGNA-
TION of Mr. FREDERICK JOSEPH HAZEN
from the service of the Company as from
the 16th of July 1913.

O. H. RITTER,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, July 17, 1913.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY
(BARRAN-SUTHERS).

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that on
and from MONDAY, the 1st instant the
TRAIN TIMES to leave Kowloon for SHAM
CHUI at 2.15 p.m. will leave at 2.00 p.m.
and will be accelerated 15 minutes through-
out.

By Order, H. F. WINSLOW,
Manager,
Kowloon, July 17, 1913.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWO
DOLLARS per Share for the six months
ending 30th June will be PAYABLE on
MONDAY, 22nd July, on which date
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on
application at the Company's office.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on SATURDAY,
the 19th, to MONDAY, the 22nd July,
(both days inclusive) during which period
no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for
THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 11, 1913.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE
AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for
the six months ending 30th June, will be
PAYABLE on MONDAY, 22nd July, on
which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be
obtained on application at the Company's
office.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED on SATURDAY,
the 19th, to MONDAY, the 22nd July,
(both days inclusive) during which period
no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary,
Hongkong, July 11, 1913.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY

Our House, Fed

OAPONS & CHICKENS

cannot be excelled.

They are pronounced to be

THE BEST IN THE EAST.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

For a good (Solid) meal a Quart of
Table Butter with Wine & Licenses
of the Best ALEXANDRA OYSE

For a good (Solid) meal a Quart of
Table Butter with Wine & Licenses
of the Best ALEXANDRA OYSE

For a good (Solid) meal a Quart of
Table Butter with Wine & Licenses
of the Best ALEXANDRA OYSE

The
"Three Castles"
Cigarettes
W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON

Manufactured from the FINEST
MATURED VIRGINIA LEAF,
and therefore a delight to the heavy
smoker without the slightest fear
of any disagreeable after effects.

SAVE THE COUPONS.
THEY ARE VALUABLE.

THE CANTONESE FAILURE

What is it? What have the Cantonese
been attempting in which they, more than
anybody else, have failed? Railways? If
that is what is meant we may as well say
at once that there is but one line that we
know in China which is an unquestioned
success financially as well as in other ways,
and that is the Peking, Tientsin, Shanhai-
kwan line. Currency? Look elsewhere.
Finance? Canton finances are in no
worse condition than those of other pro-
vinces, and are in a far better state than
some. No, it is none of these things, and
when we have to confess that the
Cantonese failure that we have most in
mind is a failure to come up to the ex-
pectations of The National Review, it is
evident that we must explain what our
bores were, and how it has come to pass
that for the present—we trust only for
the present—they have been dashed to the
ground.

Some little time ago we announced in
these columns the formation of an up-to-
date police force in the Kwangtung pro-
vince, a force which was to do wonders, to
redeem the character of the people, to
enable them to live in peace, and to bring
quiet and law-abiding where previously
there was too often unrest and lawlessness.
Ever since the western world has known
China at all, it has been told of the tur-
bulence of the Cantonese people. It was also
made aware of Cantonese ability, Cantonese
enterprise, and Cantonese patriotism.
Those, however, are not matters with
which we want to deal at the moment. It
is Cantonese insubordination, disobedience,
and general contumacy, as shown in readi-
ness to take the law into their own hands,
to plunder, riot, play the bandit and
act the pirate, that we have now to deal
with. From time immemorial the Can-
ton delta has been a nest of piratical free-
booters preying indiscriminately on native
or foreign trade as opportunity offered.
Many of the former, however, escaped in-
terference by paying blackmail. The
latter in early times had to defend them-
selves. The whole east-coast of Asia
from Chosen to the Straits of Malacca was
a cruising ground for the holder of such
buccannery. British men of war subdued
the majority of the sea-going section. The
inner waters still suffer from their descend-
ants, some of whom are still active sea-
roves. Old Shanghai residents will recall
their principal fears during the last 40 years,
the taking of the "Greyhound" in 1875, the
"Nanhai" in 1891, the daring piracy in
Hongkong harbor in 1905, with others
too numerous to cite some too recent to need
mention. What we hoped was that the
new regime might possibly succeed where
their predecessors repeatedly failed.
The announcement of the new peace force
filled us with hope. We were well acquaint-
ed with the efforts made, in times gone by,
by the officials under the Manchu Govern-
ment, and their failure was never any
surprise either to us or to any other
observer. The Manchu officials, however,
unlike the Canton pirate and his shore
friends, the Kwangtung banditti, just as
they dealt with their representatives in
other provinces. They occasionally col-
lected sufficient tribute to make real
improvement, and then bowed full like
summers leave. But a regular continuance
of such vigils was not to be expected. It
was too costly, and so, in a little time men
were left good for nothing, and evil men
were left to their own devices. It was well-
known that officials, some high, some low,
were in league with the law-breakers, and
like them exacted blackmail. Under such
a system piracy flourished, and brigandage
was an honorable profession. In times of
stress, as for example when there were the
French to fight, large numbers of pirates
were taken into service, and their leaders
given high positions. Nothing more fatal
to the peace of any land could be devised.
Not a word of pointed out, there is a
recrudescence of piratical attacks shore
and abroad. The Cantonese of the coast
of the Cantonese is a law. Can they come
obedience to the law? If they can, they
will deserve well of their country, and
earn the admiration of the world. If they
cannot, they must confess that the task
humiliating as such a confession would be,
is beyond them. Are they prepared to do
that, and if they are, are they prepared for
the sequel? We do not think they are.
We do not think they ought to be. We
think that they may rightly demand time
for another trial. The task is a question
only of when. Foreigners who are best
acquainted with the problem are most per-
sistent in their opinion. We hope the Canton-
ese are determined to make the attempt, and
sincerely wish them success. But until
they have succeeded, they must bear no
more. National Review (Shanghai).

"MILITANTS" AT THE OLD
BAILEY.

Some Follows Sentence.

Miss Kenney and the Judge.

After a trial lasting six days, six officials
of the Women's Social and Political
Union, were found guilty at the Old
Bailey of conspiracy to commit damage
to property and to incite others to do so.

The three youngest defendants (Loko,
Lennox and Barrett) were strongly recom-
mended to mercy. Mr. Justice Phillimore
passed sentences as follows:—

Months.

Edwy G. Clayton, chemist 21

Annie Kenney, London organizer 18

of the W.S.P.U. 18

Beatrice Helen Sanders, financial 15

secretary 12

Harriet R. Kerr, manageress 12

Hebe Duggett, assistant editor of 8

"The Suffragette" 6

Laura G. Lennox, sub-editor 6

Alice Lake, manageress 6

In each case the imprisonment is to be
in the third division. Each defendant
was further ordered to pay one-seventh of
the costs of the prosecution, and was
bound over to keep the peace for 12
months after the period of imprisonment
or, in default of finding two sureties
of £100 each for this, to be detained in
prison.

"WE SHALL DIE TOGETHER."

An exciting episode followed the passing
of the sentences. The Judge told the
women: "One of the reasons has suggested
that the time of luncheon has passed, and
I do not think you will meet with quite
the same treatment as others have done.
I am bound to add that if the Home
Secretary consults me, as he very often
does, I shall take upon myself the responsibility of saying that
at any rate the ring-leaders of you should
not be let of prison under any circum-
stances."

Then you shall die together," exclaimed
Miss Kenney.

The Judge: If you, in the words of our
great poet, "violate the canon which the
Everlasting has fixed against self-slaughter-
ing," you will have to reconcile such
action with your conscience.

Miss Kenney: I am quite prepared to
do that.

Miss Barrett: We shall hunger-strike.

Mrs. Sanders: Mr. M. Kenney will not
keep me in prison against my will.

Miss Kenney: I don't care, we shall do
the hunger-strike. They have got to let
me out or kill me. I think your hun-
gering-up was most biased and unfair.
Whatever happens we shall fight. You
ought to be ashamed of yourself to receive
£20,000 a year for founding down women.

The Judge: Let that woman stand
down.

The prisoners were then removed, Miss
Kenney waving her hand to some women
at the back of the court.

(Continued on page 5.)

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood-
real, rich red blood, and
plenty of it—in his body.


WATERBURY'S
METABOLISED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

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Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY.

9.15 p.m.—Bijou Theatre.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction Furniture etc. at Messrs. Hughes & Hough's Sales Rooms.

11 a.m.—Auction of Novels at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

11 a.m.—Auction of Cigars and Cigarettes at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's Sales Rooms.

Noon.—Auction of Wines at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Curios at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms.

9 p.m.—Evening Fete at V.R.C.

9.15 p.m.—Bijou Theatre.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, July 21:—
7 p.m.—Entries close at V.R.C. for mile swimming Championship of Colony.

SATURDAY, July 26:—
9.15 p.m.—Grand Promenade Concert on Hongkong Cricket Club Ground.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES IN MARRIAGE.

MENTAL health has not yet been required by the clergy as a pre-requisite to matrimony, but physical health is being demanded as an indication of it. Dean Sumner, of Chicago, we learn from the Literary Digest, who more than a year ago began demanding health certificates in addition to marriage licenses from all couples married in his church, stated in a recent address that over fifty ministerial associations, representing 3,500 clergymen, have adopted the same rule in order to restrict marriage ceremonies performed by them to those who are fit to marry. Since this statement was made the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution requesting the clergy, according to a dispatch in the New York Tribune, "to safeguard the integrity of the race and the home by spreading educational matter before their congregations, and to insist on the presentation of a health certificate from a reputable physician to the effect that those whom they are to marry have neither an incurable nor a communicable disease." A similar plan is under consideration by the Protestant Episcopal clergy of New York State. In fact, as *The Times* remarks, "hardly a week passes that the news does not include the announcement of some minister that he will solemnize no more marriages the would-be parties to which do not present assurances from competent authority of their fitness to assume the responsibilities hitherto always, and still usually, undertaken in lightness and ignorance." "It is a notable fact," says *The Times*, "that clergymen are the leaders in proving sincere belief in the principles which have developed from the observations of the Giltan school and the more definite and accurate

deductions of the Mendels. It is, of course, as showing a tendency rather than as accomplishing results, that these announcements are important and significant. Whoever will can still get married, anywhere, regardless of the consequences to themselves and others, and the ending of this dangerous facility seems remote, but progress is really being made and the leaders of it are of a quality to vindicate the innovation from the charges formerly supposed to be a sufficient answer to its advocates. At any rate, not much more will be heard about the imagined and assumed extension of 'stock-farm' methods to human beings. That phrase has been as effective, and with its little reason, against the eugonists as was the refusal to believe that men are descended from monkeys—which no Darwinian ever asserted—against the evolutionists. Well as it is that clergymen should accept and heed eugenic truths, and better still as it will be when the State acts upon them, as it must, sooner or later, best of all would be such a widespread of information and intelligence among the public that no compulsion of any kind would be necessary. For that the millennium will probably have to be awaited. Yet, without any laws to forbid, the unfitness of certain marriages once common has become obvious to so many that they are almost unknown. In another issue of the same paper Mr. Edward Marshall reports an interview with the Rev. Charles R. Gilbert, executive secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York, in the course of which this Protestant Episcopal clergyman says that Dean Sumner's plan is "an interesting outgrowth of the earnest thought upon this general subject which to-day is growing everywhere." But:

"These are probably almost insurmountable difficulties attending the enforcement of a State law requiring this. These difficulties constitute one of the objections most persistently offered in the several States where legislation of the sort is pending. Another obstacle, in the belief of many, is that extreme care would be essential to its administration without graft. Here in New York State a plan designed to accomplish similar results was embodied in the Duhamel Bill, which provided that health certificates should be required before the performance of marriage ceremonies. We made a systematic effort to learn the judgment of the clergy of this diocese upon this bill. To date sixty six replies have been received, representing the views of the rectors of most of the important parishes. 'To the question, "Do you regard this as a matter for legislative regulation?" 65 answered in the affirmative, 4 in the negative, and 7 were doubtful. To the query, "Do you regard the provisions of the Duhamel Bill as practical and desirable?" 43 said "yes," thought them desirable, 1 objected wholly. A request for suggestions for the modification of the measure brought 60 plans, 12 expressing the belief that a broader classification of objectionable ailments should be adopted, 8 offering various plans to guard against evasion of the law, 5 urging that it be made applicable to men only. To the question, "Have you any recommendations for dealing with the conditions upon which the Duhamel Bill bears?" 21 replied by suggesting various provisions for education of the young in matters of sex; 10 suggested the adoption by the Church or our own Cathedral of the marriage regulations in force at the Chicago Cathedral. "Personally I feel sure that something should be done." The Dean Sumner plan provides that clergy shall exact health certificates, the Duhamel Bill provides for their requirement by the State. I believe much may be done by urging parents to exercise greater care."

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Five truck coolies were each fined \$3 each at the Police Court this morning for causing an obstruction on the tram lines.

Four fresh cases of plague reported to-day, one of which occurred in the French convent at Wongsichong, bring the year's total to 210.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 5 amounted to 30,313.83 tons and the sales during the period, to 48,535.77 tons.

The Chartered Bank has purchased a 1000 year's lease of a site at the junction of Battery Road and Benham Street, Singapore, upon which more extensive bank premises will be erected.

Eighteen Chinese were charged this morning at the request to the raiding of an opium den by Inspector McHardy. The first defendant, charged with keeping the den, was fined \$250, and the remainder \$2 each.

A car was king in a godown at West Point, yesterday, during four, accidentally fell and burst his head, severely. He was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital and afterwards to the Government Civil Hospital.

A fine of \$500 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment was imposed this morning upon a man who was arrested by a Chinese Revenue officer, as he was leaving a Macao steamer with a large quantity of opium.

The Captain of the steamship Saeng Bao reported to the police this morning that during the night, last evening, his ship dragged her anchor, and collision with Japanese steamer was narrowly averted. Several junks near the ship captured, but the Captain is unable to say whether any lives were lost.

The Colonial Secretary has received information from the Government of Singapore to the effect that the quarantine regulations in force against Hongkong on account of smallpox are withdrawn with effect from the 7th inst., and that the Singapore Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

During last year the rateable value of the whole of the Colony increased from \$12,312,306 to \$12,450,992 an addition of \$138,686, or 1.12 per cent. The increase in the City amounted to \$184,304, or 1.63 per cent; the old figure being \$10,072,335. Kowloon villages showed a large decrease, from \$90,583 to \$84,396, the decrease being equal to 13.33 per cent.

Reserved judgment was delivered by the Police Judge in the Summary Court this morning in the action in which the Kwong Cheung Loong firm, of 81, Hillier Street, sued the Chan Ma Po to recover \$625, the amount paid by them on February 27 to the Chan Ma Po as guarantors for that amount for and on behalf of defendants. Mr. R. C. Faithfull represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. Otto Kung Sing was for the defence. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff firm for the full amount of the claim and cost.

The Rev. Kirk Macdonald has undertaken the duties of officiating clergyman to troops in garrison.

The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Sir F. C. Legard, D.S.O., by Durham University on June 15.

Congress General Anderson is leaving tomorrow for Manila, where he will attend the annual banquet of the Manila Merchant's Association.

In the Summary Court this afternoon before Mr. Justice Kung, Chiu Yee, a married woman living at 22, Elgin Street, sued Sing Yuen, of the ground floor of one pair of gold mounted pearl bracelets, or is the alternative, their value, \$800.

Mr. C. F. Mason, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, of Messrs. the defendant.

Mr. Mason said the plaintiff had certain articles of jewellery for sale, and hearing of her desire defendant paid her could find a purchaser for the articles. Plaintiff handed the defendant the articles mentioned in the writ and defendant tried to sell them, but being unsuccessful returned them each night. On September 21 last, year, the defendant did not return the articles, and plaintiff asked for them back and was told to go to Canton. Next day defendant said he had been offered \$800 for the bracelets and \$90 for the earrings. Plaintiff expressed her willingness to sell the earrings but said she wanted \$450 for the bracelets. Defendant paid her would bring the money that night, but he did not turn up, and next day his wife said defendant had her husband had let the whole of the jewellery which had been stolen by another man.

The case is proceeding.

The case is proceeding.

The case is proceeding.

The case is proceeding.

The case is proceeding.

The case is proceeding.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General at 10.30 a.m. to-day:

Cyclone or typhoon over or near Macao, moving N.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Before Mr. Hazlehead at the Magistrate's this morning a Chinese district watchman was charged on the information of Inspector Dymond with the murder of a Chinese at Shek-tung-sui on the afternoon of July 14.

Mr. Otto Kung Sing appeared for the defence.

The case was remanded for a week without any evidence being taken.

FIRE AT MONG-KOK-TSUI.

EXTENSIVE FIRE OUTBROK.

A serious fire occurred early this morning at Mong-kok-tsu, part of the premises of the Chinese Foreign Kaiting Co. at 439, Canton Road, being gutted. The factory which is the largest of its kind in the Colony, comprised two large buildings separated by a passage, in one of which was stored in sacks and tanks a very large quantity of oil used for the factory engines. The outbreak was discovered between three and four o'clock, and in a very short time the building in which it originated was full ablaze.

The Yamatani and Hongkong fire brigades worked very strenuously and managed to prevent the spread of the fire to the second part of the building in which the oil was stored, but the other portion was completely burnt out soon after six o'clock. The buildings were insured for \$100,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ENTOMBED CHINESE.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

67, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1913.

Sir,—I have been approached by a number of the most influential and representative Chinese in the Colony, and I shall be glad if you will allow me to share the medium of your columns and set their request to publicly express the thanks of the Chinese Community to the members of the Police and Military forces and of the Public Works Department, and especially to the members of the U.S.S. *Washington* for the services rendered by them in rescuing the poor drowned being from his living tomb at Shan-kai Road, Whitefield. We highly appreciate their unselfish and determined efforts on behalf of this helpless person and wish to place our appreciation thereof on record.

Yours faithfully,

UN KAM WA,
Chairman of Tung Wah Hospital Committee.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Dear Sir,—The V.R.C. is holding another night fete. A short time since a resolution was passed by the General Committee to effect that the entrance fees to such fetes should be raised for non-members to \$1 each, and that members should be charged 50 cents, giving as their reason that the last night fete fetched too small a profit, and that the income of the Club is insufficient to meet its expenditure. The last night fete was the first one of this season, and seeing that it showed a profit and not a loss the Club should be satisfied. The annual statement of accounts of the Club shows yearly a very large profit in all branches, and although the expenditure is large yet there is always a fairly good balance. If, as it is reported, the Club is in a pecuniary position and cannot meet its expenses, then all we can say is that there must be a very big leakage somewhere, and a finance committee should at once be appointed to investigate its position. To charge members of the club to witness sporting events seems entirely inconsistent with the rights of the members and unreasonable. In the V.R.C. the privileges afforded to a member are very few more than those to a non-member. As a rule one or two months before the inter-club swimming contest commences the Clubs both are crowded with non-members, soldiers, sailors, and civilians—all of whom are granted permission by the Committee to their request being granted solely because they are desirous of watching the inter-club and when the swimming commences the club's gymnasium is also crowded with professional boaters who obtain permission to go down to water for their boats. Why the club should go out of their way to oblige outsiders in this manner is difficult to conceive, and if such a state of things is allowed to go on, and members are to be charged a fee for witnessing these I propose that such short-sighted policy in the management of the Club will have the effect of causing the retirement of a large number of members, as they would as non-members be able to use the Club at much less expense than if they were members and have practically almost the same advantages.

Yours truly,

AN ACQUAINTED MEMBER.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, does not require a blazon to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient as every family knows its value. It has been tried for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

HONGKONG'S EDUCATION LAWS.

Increasing School Supervision.

As we briefly stated last evening, an important Bill having as its object the effective control of all the private educational establishments of the Colony was introduced by the Hon. Attorney-General at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday.

In moving the first reading of the measure the Attorney-General said it was not proposed to take it further than that stage at that meeting. Having referred to the importance of education, he said it had been said—he had seen it in the Hongkong press since he had been in the colony—that the Government ought to take in hand the education of the colony seriously, and deal with it promptly. This Bill was a step in that direction. It did not profess or propose to be final in any way, but it was something. It might be a surprise, however, to some people to know what an enormous number of schools there were in the colony in the New Territories, schools which were conducted in simple fashion, without any control and without any sort of supervision kept down, or any kind of order, and under conditions which were probably in many cases extremely unsatisfactory. The figures he was about to give came as a great surprise to him. In the old colony there were seven Government schools with English staffs, two Government schools without English staffs, 39 provided schools with English staffs, and 41 provided schools without English staffs. These schools received a Government grant. There were other provided schools which did not receive any Government grant, and which were not Government schools, five of which had an English staff, and 320 of which had no. These 320 schools in the old colony were the schools which would practically all be directly affected by the Bill. The Government schools would not be, and the probability was that the very large majority of the other schools he mentioned would not be affected either. In the New Territories there were 223 private schools without English staffs, i.e., they did not receive Government grants and were not Government schools. These 223 schools would also be directly affected by the provisions of the Bill. Roughly speaking, there were about 500 private schools conducted under all imaginary sorts of conditions and by all sorts of persons, without any English staffs, proper control, or inspection which would be affected by the Bill before Council. Therefore, it was a very important measure, and one which would need very careful consideration, and the Bill did not deal with Government schools; nor did it deal with military schools which he ventured to think were very well conducted and models of what such schools should be. Well-conducted private schools also would be exempted. He went on to say that he thought it was absurd to suppose that the Registrar who would be appointed under that ordinance, need be as satisfied in the papers, either unqualified or unsympathetic. One might, safely, assume in a serious matter like that that it would be worse than folly to appoint a person incapable of carrying out the duties of the office. Every school which was not exempted from the provisions of the ordinance had got to be registered. The better class of schools would be given certificates which would prevent them being under strict and rigid control and entitled them to be inspected once or twice a year. Such schools would be under what might be termed "limited supervision." In short, the classes of schools were: Completed, exempted schools; the upper class, only more or less supervised; the lower class, directly and completely controlled. His view was—and he thought the sensible view of all men was—that a bad school, badly conducted and under bad sanitary conditions should either be radically reformed or shut up altogether.

The Attorney-General then dealt with the sections of the Bill for the enforcement of proper sanitary conditions, discipline, and the supervising of books used in the classes. There was also a section designed to prevent too many schools being in one neighbourhood. In conclusion, he observed that it had been said that an appeal to the Governor-in-Council was like Peter appealing to Paul. Such criticism was purely to a degree. People who had the honour of sitting on the Executive Council, as he had, knew perfectly well that appeals were considered on their merits, and that because one Member took one view it did not necessarily follow that other Members would take the same view.

Sir Kai Ho Kai said he was not going to oppose the Bill, as he readily sympathized with the desire of the Government to bring all schools in the colony under their own supervision. Indeed, he thought it was necessary for the Government to adopt a measure of that kind, and by that means they could deal with schools that were known as "dangerous" schools, that were being conducted by individuals or a body solely for gain, and where, as long as the teacher got a certain amount per year he did not perhaps care a hang whether the scholars got the benefit or not. There was only one thing which he thought was open to serious objection, and that was the power that was given to the Registrar to close them. In the case of the venacular schools he thought a board should be appointed to advise the Registrar before it was finally decided to close them. He wished to make it clear that he did not approach the question in a sweeping spirit.

His Excellency said the point which Sir Kai Ho Kai raised was a very important one, and he would refer it to the Education Committee. The Education Committee had been set up to deal with the education of the colony, and it was their duty to consider the matter. The Education Committee had been set up to deal with the education of the colony, and it was their duty to consider the matter.

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that education in the schools to which the Attorney-General particularly referred was in such a chaotic state that no board could possibly assist the Government in dealing with them. His predecessor made an endeavour to deal with venacular schools by means of a venacular board composed, principally, of Chinese gentlemen. That board had been constituted, but the board of the present Bill and the board of which his Hon. Solicitor-General Member was himself a member, agreed that such a body was an absolute failure. It was, of course, very easy to understand why it was so. It had no legal sanction behind it, and no power of enforcing into any school, nor had it any staff to inspect. They would readily understand that a body of Chinese gentlemen, however energetic and however public-spirited, could not possibly afford the time to go round the colony and inspect 550 schools, more than half of which were taken in hand the education of the colony seriously, and deal with it promptly. This Bill was a step in that direction. It did not profess or propose to be final in any way, but it was something. It might be a surprise, however, to some people to know what an enormous number of schools there were in the colony in the New Territories, schools which were conducted in simple fashion, without any control and without any sort of supervision kept down, or any kind of order, and under conditions which were probably in many cases extremely unsatisfactory. The figures he was about to give came as a great surprise to him. In the old colony there were seven Government schools with English staffs, two Government schools without English staffs, 39 provided schools with English staffs, and 41 provided schools without English staffs. These schools received a Government grant. There were other provided schools which did not receive any Government grant, and which were not Government schools, five of which had an English staff, and 320 of which had no. These 320 schools in the old colony were the schools which would practically all be directly affected by the Bill. The Government schools would not be, and the probability was that the very large majority of the other schools he mentioned would not be affected either. In the New Territories there were 223 private schools without English staffs, i.e., they did not receive Government grants and were not Government schools. These 223 schools would also be directly affected by the provisions of the Bill. Roughly speaking, there were about 500 private schools conducted under all imaginary sorts of conditions and by all sorts of persons, without any English staffs, proper control, or inspection which would be affected by the Bill before Council. Therefore, it was a very important measure, and one which would need very careful consideration, and the Bill did not deal with Government schools; nor did it deal with military schools which he ventured to think were very well conducted and models of what such schools should be. Well-conducted private schools also would be exempted. He went on to say that he thought it was absurd to suppose that the Registrar who would be appointed under that ordinance, need be as satisfied in the papers, either unqualified or unsympathetic. One might, safely, assume in a serious matter like that that it would be worse than folly to appoint a person incapable of carrying out the duties of the office. Every school which was not exempted

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

HISLEY SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

London, July 18.
The result for the McKinnon Cup is—Australia 1,583; Scotland 1,504; England 1,406.
Repton won the Ashburton trophy; Oundle, Tonbridge and Boyes tied for the Spencer Cup.

Oundle won the Spencer Cup.

THE BALKANS WAR.

TURKEY'S AMBITION.

London, July 17.
Dr. Danell, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, has requested the Powers to make urgent representations at Constantinople and arrest the Turkish advance as being a contravention of the Treaty of London.

TURKS MAKING HEADWAY.

It is officially announced at Constantinople that the Turks have occupied Midia, Sarai, Karistiran, Soidler, Maratli, Malgara, Kechan and Enos. At outposts were entering Rodosto, Armenians fleeing the Bulgarian gendarmes attacked the Turks. A fight ensued and a number of gendarmes were killed.

The Bulgarians announce that the Turks have occupied Lule Burgas, and Viza, and are marching towards Kirk Kilelesh.

ADVANCING TO ADRIANOPLE.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople has been positively assured that the Government is determined to push the advance to Adrianople. It is held that the moral effect, apart altogether from the material advantages of such a movement, would strengthen and consolidate the Government. Therefore the advance is worth risking, and it is believed in Turkish circles that even if the Powers bring pressure on the Porte to adhere to the Enos-Midia line, which is thought impracticable—Turkey will be able to insist on autonomy for Thrace.

PEACE TO BE SIGNED AT SOFIA?

A Salonika telegram states that a high Roumanian officer has arrived at the Greek headquarters, and it is believed that the Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Armies will march to Sofia, where peace will be signed.

AMBASSADORS SUPPORT SIR EDWARD GREY.

Reuter says that the Ambassadors' Conference unanimously endorsed Sir Edward Grey's principle of non-intervention.

It was decided to form a body of gendarmes in Albania, under foreign officers, probably Sydes, Albania to be independent under a Prince.

The questions in connection with "Spiras" and the Frontier are still unsettled.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

London, July 18.
At the Conference yesterday in Paris between M. Pichon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassadors M. Pichon subsequently telegraphed to the French Minister at Sofia to urge Bulgaria to send a plenipotentiary immediately to Nish or Uzbuk to negotiate with the Allies. Simultaneously he telegraphed to the French Ambassador at Constantinople to urge the Porte to respect the Treaty of London, and likewise decided to make representations to Bucharest.

The extreme brevity of the Conference between M. Pichon and M. Venizelos at Uzbuk argues perfect agreement.

Horrible tales of misdeeds by the Bulgarian troops on evacuating towns and villages continue to arrive, and are largely corroborated by European observers.

The Turkish troops, in advancing, find the evacuated region laid waste, houses destroyed and wells filled, and trees cut down.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

Reuter states that the situation is described in diplomatic quarters in London as being "aggravating and complicated though not dangerous."
The Powers are urging Bulgaria and Turkey to similar terms.
M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is advising Roumanian not to occupy Sofia. The Powers are determined not to allow Bulgaria to be crushed, nor Turkey to retain Adrianople if she occupies it, which is not believed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH MILITARY OFFICER KILLED.

London, July 18.
Major Hewatson, on furlough from India, while flying on Salisbury Plain, overbanked, side-slipped and crashed to earth.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

RETURNING IN NOVEMBER.

London, July 18.
Reuter learns that Sir John Jordan has had his term of office at Peking extended for other two years. Sir John, who is now in England, starts for China in November.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

London, July 18.
A telegram from Mexico City states that the American Ambassador has been ordered to go to Washington and report on the situation.

U. S. MINISTER FOR CHINA.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

London, July 18.
Mr. Paul Reinsch, Professor of Political Economy at Wisconsin University, has been selected as United States Minister for China.

PEARL FISHING AT SOLOMAN ISLANDS.

JAPANESE FINED £300.

London, July 18.
A telegram from Sydney states that the master of the Japanese ketch "Adels" has been fined £300 for illegal pearl fishing at the Solomon Islands.

THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

U. S. AND JAPAN.

London, July 18.
A telegram from Washington states that Mr. Bryan, the Home Secretary, has handed Viscount Chinda a reply to his two latest Notes on the California question.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CONTRACT.

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 17.
In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Guinness moved the adjournment of the House with a view to urging the opening of the Imperial Wireless contract to public competition.

Mr. Samuel, Postmaster General, maintained that the Marconi Company was the only Company capable of carrying out the work. He was responsible not only to the United Kingdom but to the Governments of India, Egypt and South Africa, and urged the House that a scheme essential to the strategic interests of the Empire should no longer be allowed to be made the shuttlecock of party politics.

THE FIGHTING IN KIANGSI.

SOUTHERN TROOPS DEFEATED.

Peking, July 17.
A fight took place yesterday between the Northern and Southern troops, the latter being defeated.

Four divisions of Northern troops will arrive in Kiangsi in a few days.

All the provinces, including Manchuria, are quiet. Public opinion considers that the Kiangsi outbreak is a mere trifle.

The O. N. S. Co's steamers have stopped running on the Yangtze.

Work is suspended at the Shanghai Arsenal and it and the vicinity is strongly protected by soldiers.

Nearly all the places held by the rebels are being gradually encircled by northern troops.

All the important parts of the guns at Wusung have been removed and stored in cruisers.

Besides three Chinese cruisers at Kiangsi there are three Japanese, two British, two American others are expected.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE NAVY.

London, July 18.
Mr. Winston Churchill, in a statement on the Navy made in the House of Commons, at the outset dealt with the subject of oil fuel. There were now built or being built for the Navy more than one hundred destroyers solely dependent upon oil fuel. One of his earliest enquiries when he went to the Admiralty was directed to the oil supply. No difficulty was experienced in buying oil, and one advantage liquid fuel possessed in solving the problem of naval designs was that it made it possible to obtain vessels of very high speed compared with their dimensions. All these advantages were enjoyed equally by other nations using liquid fuel, but there would be one special advantage possessed by the strongest fleet: it would not be obliged to leave the high seas to replenish its fuel supplies. Mr. Churchill emphasised the importance of oil fuel in regard to the latest battleships and fast light cruisers and went on to say that they used oil over the whole field of new construction in the programme of 1912-1913. These conditions were repeated this year, but five battleships in this programme were to be coal burning, with oil as an auxiliary. Oil was only required when exceptional speed was needed and coal was thus possible for ships in the line of battle. This was convenient in view of the high price of oil.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the point that the oil market was becoming more and more a steady supply at a steady price.

The Admiralty's ultimate policy, however, was to become the producer of its own supply. Its policy was in the interim to secure an adequate supply for the immediate future, and to draw it as far as possible from British sources.

He affirmed that the Admiralty considered it indispensable for the proper solution of the oil question to make a contract with the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, directed by Lord Cowdray. The contract had not been concluded, but it would be concluded, unless the House in its wisdom changed altogether the composition of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill, amid Ministerial cheers and laughter, read a declaration of the Admiralty of complete disinterestedness in any oil concern, and said unless confidence was reposed in the Admiralty in the matter of this contract and they were allowed to act with full discretion they would not guarantee an adequate supply of oil fuel.

Turning to the shipbuilding programme Mr. Churchill said that earlier in the session he dealt fully with Anglo-German relations, and he had no reason to modify in any respect what he then said. He must, however, refer to the question of overseas responsibility, apart from the question of safety, in home waters. He had no new facts to report regarding the Mediterranean. New programmes were no doubt under discussion by Italy and Austria, but he knew of no facts which made necessary an alteration of the British programme, and he did not think that anything would occur in the Mediterranean this autumn requiring to be dealt with in advance of the regular programme.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

London, July 18.
The probable starters, jockeys and weights are—Tracer, Maher, 10-10; Hector, Wootton, Oiseau, Walter Griggs, 9-11; Lorenzo, Whalley, 9-4; Louvois, Saxby 9-2; Bachelor's Wedding, Donoghoe; Roseworthy, Higgs, 8-13.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL.

London, July 18.
In the House of Lords, the Scottish Temperance Bill was read a second time without a division.

The Bill was read a second time without a division. The speeches indicated a hope that a compromise might be reached.

"Every night before I go to sleep," said Miss Clatter, "I think over all the unpleasant things people have said to me during the day."

"And I wonder if you manage to keep up on all this?" said Mr. Little. "Nellie had opened the front door and was accosted by a stranger. 'Is your father at home?' he asked. 'If so, just say his old friend Bill has come to see him.' Then Papa said 'No, he is not at home.' 'Then Papa said 'No, he is not at home.' 'Then Papa said 'No, he is not at home.'"

SPORTING.

Water Polo.

V. R. C. v. R. G. A.

These teams played a Hongkong Shield match at the V. R. C. Bath yesterday evening.

Teams, V. R. C.—J. Forbes; A. Claxton, A. V. Barros; R. O. Witcomb; A. S. Ellis, F. O. Finch, J. M. R. Pereria.

R. G. A.—Ashford; Potts; Falconbridge; Court; Woods; Colmer; Bacon. Referee, Mr. Frank Lammert V. R. C. Bacon scored from the throw off and passed to Colmer who shot weakly. Witcomb went to the other end and hit just outside the post with a resounding smack. Claxton gave a corner in stopping Bacon, and Barros was off to the Gunners' end at top speed, but Ashford saved the final shot. Finch and Pereria both skinned the bar, and having survived this hot attack the Gunners made for the other end, where Claxton kept a close watch on Bacon, beating him on several occasions. Witcomb put in a fine spark, but when near goal was overpowered by Ashford and Falconbridge. After Bacon had just missed the V. R. C. goal with a fine effort, the Club attacked strongly, Ashford saving twice from Ellis before succumbing to Pereria who obtained from a "free" at the interval, the V. R. C. goal by a goal to all.

In the second half the Gunners were unable to oppose their opponents so well as in the preceding half. Finch was a trifle wide with a good one and Pereria hit the bar with a beauty. A dash by the gunners to the other end was spoiled by Bacon, being harassed by Barros and play returning to the Gunners' quarters. Pereria scored the second goal for the V. R. C. Colmer had hard luck with a shot that struck the bar, Witcomb scoring and travelling right to the other end, mulling when a yard from goal. Finch scored the third and last with a splendid shot. Just before the end, Pereria failed with a "penalty." Result—V. R. C. 3; R. G. A. 0.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

PRESENT POSITIONS OF THE TEAMS.

Goals	P	W	L	D	5	3	Pts
V.R.C.	5	5	0	0	17	2	10
R.G.A.	3	2	0	0	9	7	6
D.C.L.I.	4	2	0	2	7	4	4
B.U.C.	5	0	0	5	2	15	0

"Gascogne" League Table.

PRESENT POSITIONS OF THE TEAMS.

Goals	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Royal Engineers	4	4	0	0	8	1	8
87th Coy. R.G.A.	4	3	0	1	17	6	8
88th Coy. R.G.A.	5	2	0	1	4	7	4
"R. & S." Coy.	3	1	0	2	14	9	2
82nd Coy. R.G.A.	3	1	0	2	8	9	2
"D. & F." Coy.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
"A. & G." Coy.	1	0	0	1	0	4	0
"V. & L." Coy.	1	0	0	1	0	4	0
D.C.L.I.	1	0	0	1	0	18	0

Home Racing.

WINNING JOCKEYS OF THE FLAT.

From March 1st to June 30th inclusive.	Ch.	Total	Per cent.
A. Whalley	20	11	11.11
D. Water	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11
P. Whalley	20	11	11.11

Home Cricket.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

(To week ending June 31)

W	L	D	T	Runs	Wickets
Kent	9	8	0	1	0
Yorkshire	11	0	1	2	1
Surrey	9	5	2	1	1
Middlesex	7	4	1	0	2
Nottingham	8	4	1	1	2
Gloucestershire	8	4	3	0	1
Leicestershire	11	1	4	0	1
Warwickshire	10	3	4	0	1
Derbyshire	7	3	4	0	1
Essex	8	3	3	0	2
Nottingham	4	1	2	0	2
Gloucestershire	8	2	3	1	2
Worcestershire	7	2	4	1	0
Gloucestershire	9	1	1	0	1
Hampshire	9	1	0	3	4
Essex	7	0	0	1	3

A WIN COUNTS FIVE POINTS.

The side leading on the first innings scores three points, and the side behind on the first innings one point.

From an advertisement in a theatrical newspaper: "Wanted: Destroyer of Men." I am this carrying real m too far!

"Grandpa, will you please make a noise like a frog?" "Why, little one? Because daddy says that when you croak we'll get five thousand pounds."

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, a change in the diet, and a change in the habits of the bowels are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Golf Balls

THE FOLLOWING

WHITE COLONELS.

GLOBY DIMPLES.

DOMINO DIMPLES.

BLACK AND WHITE DIMPLES.

Price \$1.30 Each.

PATENT COLONELS.

BLACK AND WHITE DOT.

Price \$1.10 Each.

SPALDING'S BLUE CIRCLE.

Many Tournaments Won by this Ball.

Price 90 Cts. Each.

SPALDING'S CELEBRATED "BOB".

Price 65 Cts. Each.

Golf Accessories of every Description at Competitive Prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE 97.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON AND YARN.

Messrs Polakow and Kottwall, Cotton and Yarn Brokers, in their report dated July 18 stated—

Our last report was dated 5th inst. per a.s. "Devanah."

In the early part of the fortnight, our market remained in the condition reported in our last, but later on some orders from the country were received and coupled with the establishment of a new native firm, a large business was put through.

We estimate the total sales, during the period, at about 13,000 bales, the principal buyer being the new firm, other dealers bought on moderate scale only. Notwithstanding that the Bombay market remains at \$3 1/4 per bale higher, imports are still meeting the demand at current prices.

The market closes quiet but steady about last prices and in some instances at \$1 higher per bale.

Total sales 13,000 bales. Unsold stocks 21,000 bales. Sold but not delivered in the Godown and to arrived 45,000 bales.

Arrival.—The mail ship, Assaye and extra str. Bonanza from Bombay, and str. Yangsang from Calcutta have brought in 7,700 bales for Hongkong and 3,400 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports, &c., 1,000 bales. Local Mill.—Very small sales at quotations.

Shanghai.—After a long lapse, an improved demand has been seen, but the prices are far from being paying ones, or anything as good as those being paid locally.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows: 100 bales 3 Hongs No. 10 @ \$12.50. 100 bales yellow Hongs No. 20 @ \$10.00. 800 bales Seta Mill No. 20 @ \$10.00. 100 bales Seta Mill No. 20 @ \$10.00. 100 bales Seta Mill No. 20 @ \$10.00.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal.—No. 50, 500 bales (small) sales have been sold at \$35 per bale. Stocks 300 bales Bengal and 100 small sales Chinese. Quotation Bengal @ \$27 to \$30 Chinese @ \$29 to \$31.

"Ambiguous."—Hello, Scroacher! How did the judge treat you when you were arrested for "excessive speed"? "Oh, simply fine."

The illustrator is not always quite happy in his choice of subject. A black and white drawing recently bore the legend, "The young man turned red."

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such a risk. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

FOR NEW YORK ONLY.

S.S. PATHAN.....on or about 13th July.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

(Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipments at CAPE TOWN, in conjunction with the)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong

Steamer from Hongkong, On or about, Connecting at Calcutta with, Date of arrival

YELANGA ARRATON AFAR July 20, UMFULI July 31, 14th August

For Freight and further particulars apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KUMI

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji & Kobe, 14th August.

S.S. BANRI MARU, For Singapore, Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya, end of July.

S.S. RIOTUN MARU, For Moji & Kobe, 14th August.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET.

BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST.

Inspection Invited.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the

DATES named—

DESTINATION	VESSEL	DATE	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	DELTA	about 31st July	Freight and Passengers
YOKOHAMA	DELTA	about 31st July	Freight and Passengers
SHANGHAI	DELTA	about 31st July	Freight and Passengers
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, P. & M.	DELTA	about 31st July	Freight and Passengers
LONDON & ANTWERP	DELTA	about 31st July	Freight and Passengers
via Suez, Port Said, P. & M.	DELTA	about 31st July	Freight and Passengers

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

E. A. HEWITT, General Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.VIA VANCOUVER AND
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, AND QUEBEC.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR VANCOUVER	FOR LIVERPOOL
From Hongkong, July 30, 1913.	From Quebec, Aug. 7, 1913.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, July 30, 1913.	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Aug. 7, 1913.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, July 30, 1913.	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Aug. 7, 1913.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, July 30, 1913.	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Aug. 7, 1913.
EMPEROR OF INDIA, July 30, 1913.	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN, Aug. 7, 1913.

Steamships leave HONGKONG at 12.00 Noon.

The 'EMPEROR OF INDIA' and 'EMPEROR OF BRITAIN' are new quadruple screw steamships, 10,000 tons, 16 knots, 16 knots, 16 knots.

All steamers of this company's Pacific fleet and passenger steamers of the Atlantic fleet are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Each Trans-Pacific 'Empress' connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The 'Empress of India' and 'Empress of Japan' are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG TO LONDON.

First Class throughout—

EMPEROR OF INDIA, via Canadian Atlantic Port, \$21.10.

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SHIPPING

THE BIG 4 OF THE PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MONGOLIA	MANCHURIA	KOREA	SIBERIA
17,000 tons, twin screws.	17,000 tons, twin screws.	17,000 tons, twin screws.	17,000 tons, twin screws.
Also 1111 12,000 tons, China, 10,000 tons, and Korea, 9,000 tons.			

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.

Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Casino Games, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Blue Reels.

THE COAST is not more by this route with its unrivalled opportunities, than by any other route. From Japan to London the route is direct, and the service is rapid.

For the full particulars of the service, apply to the Agents, Messrs. J. B. & Co., Ltd., 10, Broad Street, London, W.

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SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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